

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS,
AUGUST 11, 1915.

EACH NUMBER COMPLETE IN ITSELF.

PART 53

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS



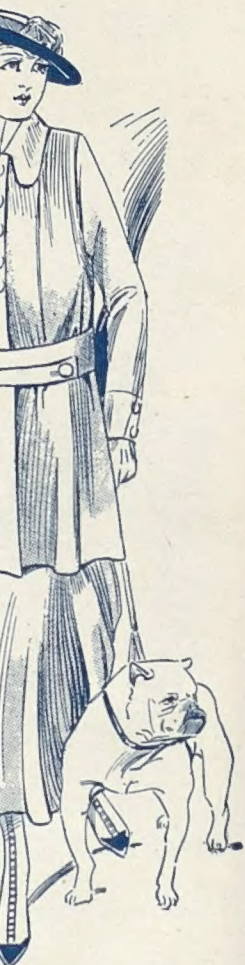
A BRITISH SOLDIER IN GALLIPOLI WARMING UP HIS DINNER IN A REST CAMP

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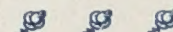
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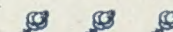
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ARNOLD BENNETT

on the FRENCH ARMY and the FRENCH SPIRIT.

Mr. Arnold Bennett has just returned from a special visit to the French Front, and has written a remarkable series of articles recording his impressions. These are being published in the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

and are the most interesting articles issued about the War. The first will be in the "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" of August 21st, and then weekly.

ARNOLD BENNETT

ON THE FRENCH FRONT.

PUBLISHING OFFICE: 172, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

PRICE SIXPENCE WEEKLY.

EDITORIAL OFFICES: MILFORD LANE, STRAND, W.C.



MENT—BANTAMS.

e men are seen trench-digging and hen. It was in November med, of men between 5 foot being. — [Photos. by S. and G.]

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W

The Illustrated War News.



"FOOD" FOR THE GUNS: GALLOPING UP TO THE FIRING-LINE WITH AMMUNITION, IN THE DARDANELLES.

Photograph by C.N.

FOURTH VOLUME

War News

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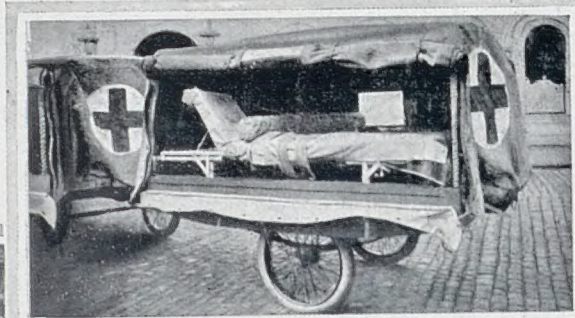
THE GREAT WAR.

IT is now two weeks since the circumstances of the German advance began to convince most people that the fall of Warsaw was but a matter of time. During those weeks the meaning of the fall and the strategy that would follow it have been so thoroughly discussed that the actual catastrophe has found us exhausted in ideas but definite as to what will follow after the defeat. That is, even the man in the street had, during the last few days, decided that the Russian General Staff would do what they had always intended to do in these peculiar circumstances.

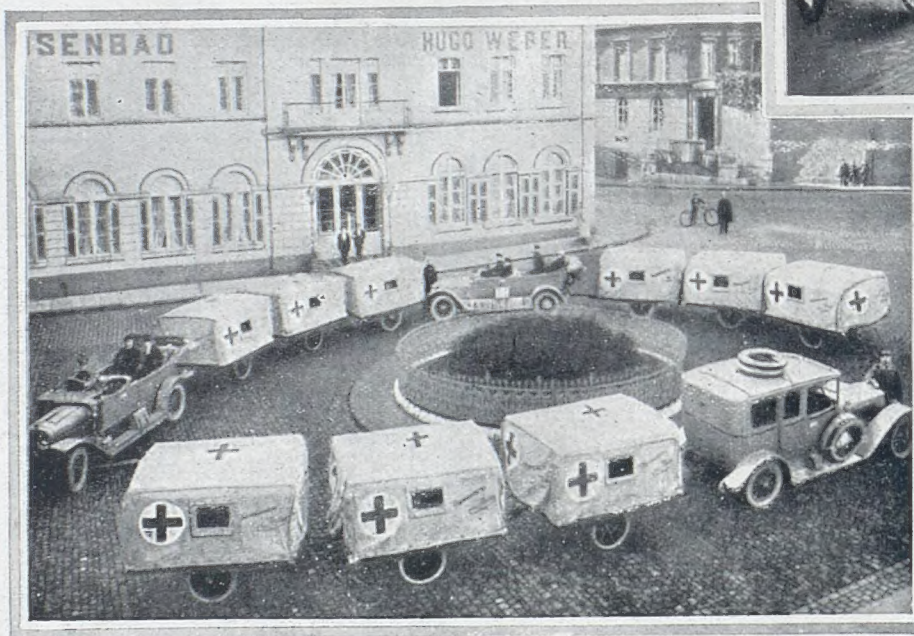
The real ability of the Russian commanders, which enabled them to postpone the capture of Warsaw many days after its doom was sealed, has, among other things, taken from us the sting of the actual fall. We are not discomposed by the capture. We have decided that, after all, Warsaw is of no real military significance, and that the only thing that matters is that the brilliant Grand Duke has taken his plucky army back intact. This, in actuality, is the most important thing to consider. But because we consider it so, we must not be led to imagine that the fall of Warsaw is not a point of gravity. It is. It is an incident, but it is a grave incident; and because we can view it with a steady assurance for the future we must not entirely discount its loss.

In fact, we cannot entirely discount its loss. Its fall is bound to put new heart into the Germans, as well as enhance their credit; and though these things will not determine the final result of the war, they may make the end more distant. It is also certain that the Germans look to their victory to have some effect on the tangled diplomacy of the Balkans,

though we have yet to see whether their desire is well grounded. Finally, it must not be forgotten that in Warsaw the Russians lose one of their great centres of industrial activity, a town of commercial and political importance, as well as an admirable base for any offensive directed against Germany. This loss must be bitter to them, even while they



THE NEW GERMAN TRAILER AMBULANCE-WAGON WHICH IS DRAWN BY A MOTOR-CAR "ENGINE": AN INTERIOR VIEW.



THE TRAILER SYSTEM FOR AMBULANCES: GERMAN RED CROSS CARS DRAWN BY MOTOR-CARS. The two photographs on this page, taken from a German paper, show a new type of ambulance-train adopted by the enemy. Each train consists of a motor-car drawing three light two-wheeled ambulance-wagons attached as trailers.

their strenuous efforts to encircle the town and capture their prize complete makes this obvious. Von Hindenburg, after a check on the

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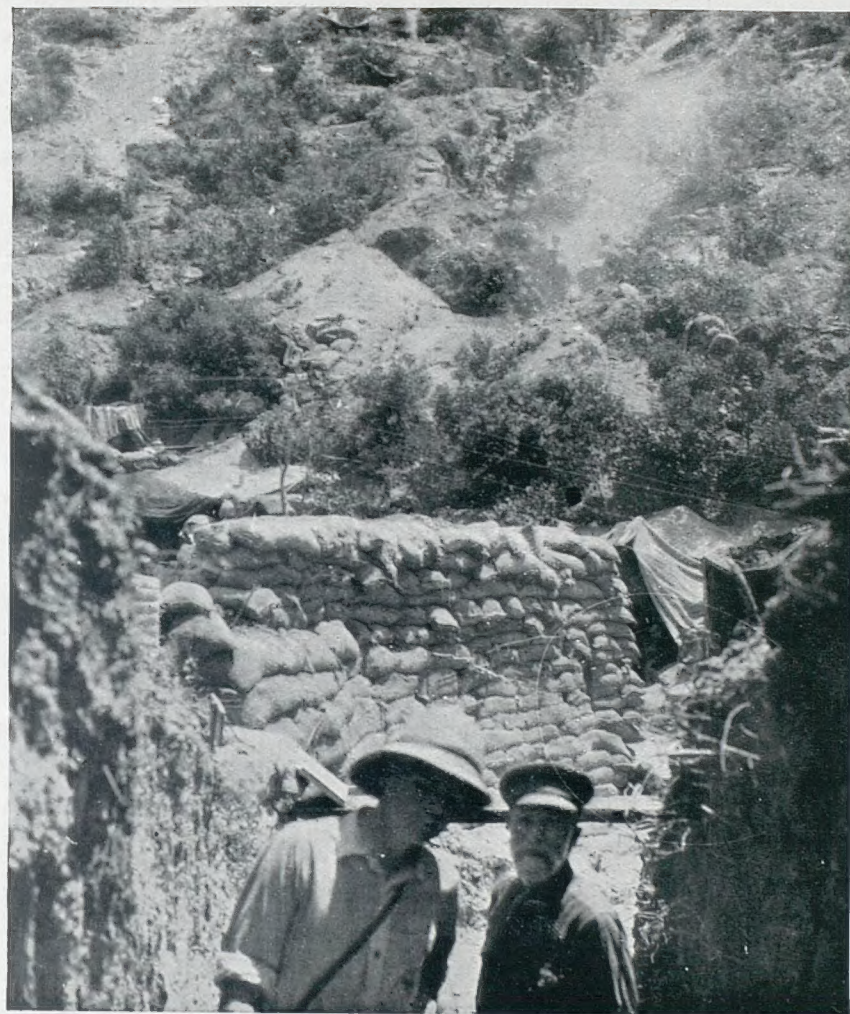
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RABBIT-WARREN LIFE IN THE GALLIPOLI PENINSULA: AUSTRALIAN DUG-OUTS.

The troops in Gallipoli have to endure intense heat, which makes life in trenches and dug-outs an ordeal in itself, apart from the fighting. Naturally, they dispense with as much clothing as possible. Though the Australians and New Zealanders and troops who have served in Egypt are not so much affected by the heat as others, they, too, go about lightly clad, discarding tunics. The favourite garment for the



FIGHTING IN "SHORTS": LIGHTLY CLAD BRITISH SOLDIERS IN GALLIPOLI.

legs is a pair of khaki-drill shorts, such as the Gurkhas wear. Many men who cannot obtain the regulation shorts solve the problem by cutting down a pair of trousers. The more "dressy" among them indulge in a hem, but others leave them as they are, regardless of fringes. The chief of the minor ills of life in Gallipoli is the swarm of flies.—[Photos. by Alfieri.]

Narev, in the Rozan district, expended much energy in feeling along the river for a weakness that would enable his forces to cross and drive down upon the Warsaw-Petrograd railway, which was the main line of retreat. He met with a capable and determined resistance until he was able to fight a way across the river at Ostrolenka, though even with this gain he could move but slowly forward, and could merely threaten and not molest the progress of retreat. As the northern attack threatened the direct line to Petrograd, so the assaults on the Vistula positions, particularly that of General Woyrsch north of Ivangorod, threatened the remainder of the railway system—the Warsaw-Ivangorod-Lublin line and the railway striking back into Russia through Siedlce. Woyrsch crossed the Vistula, but was held up by strenuous opposition in the wooded country of Mazowieck, and failed to cut the line. Ivangorod, which has now fallen (its object achieved), resisted stubbornly; and generally the armies of Mackensen and the Archduke Joseph, though they had gained Lublin and Cholm, were checked in their advance—were even at times thrust back with losses at certain points.



THE BRITISH SOLDIER'S "TAIL-LIGHT"! A LAMP FIXED TO THE BACK TO WARN VEHICLES APPROACHING THE REAR OF TROOPS MARCHING AT NIGHT.

The danger of marching by night when swiftly moving vehicles are on the roads is obvious. To prevent collision with the column, certain regiments have adopted a "tail-light" worn by one of the last men.—[Photo, by Newspaper Illustrations.]

The exceedingly well-handled Russian rear-guards did all that was asked of them. The Russians were able to withdraw all their forces, apparently all their heavy guns and stores, as well as factory machinery, without weakening the stout wall of resistance, and without allowing the enemy to break through and cut up the retirement. The Germans drove a strong frontal attack at the town, against the Blonie lines, probably

with the intention of pinning a big covering force to the position. Even this was without effect. The Russians withdrew in good order, taking with them all things that had military value, including their indestructible army. The problem the Russians have to face now is the task of getting

their troops to the prepared line that follows the Bug, has its centre at Brest-Litovsk, and runs northward to the Baltic provinces. The retreat is not yet free of anxiety. The pressure on the Narev and the Niemen still holds out a threat of danger to the right flank, Mackensen is not yet out of the battle, and the movements of Von Below in Courland have menace. Von Below, in fact, has suddenly become of first importance. His army, in unexpected strength, has appeared near

Riga, and seems intent on thrusting downwards between that port and Kovno against the Russian communications. His advance has already carried him as far as Kupischki, fifty miles from the Warsaw-Petrograd railway. Part of his force was checked and turned back with some decision on the River Missa near Riga, but the movement at Kupischki is apparently still one of progress. This threat, and another held out by German cavalry, who have, at the other extremity of the Russian line, crossed the Bug and occupied Vladimir, aim at something more grave than a menace to the retreating armies. If either or both of these flank movements can be pressed with strength they may imperil the

[Continued overleaf.]



A MUNITION-MACHINE OF 1810! A BULLET-CASTER; AND, BULLETS CAST BY IT.

This bullet-caster was in use in 1810, when the Napoleonic Wars were convulsing Europe. It is shown open. The molten lead was poured into the mould formed by the two sides when it was closed, and the resulting bullet was a heavy affair, about 1½ inches in length. Specimen bullets are seen in the photograph. The caster is now in the possession of Messrs. J. W. Macnab and Sons, tinsmiths, of Rothesay. Photo, by News Pictures.

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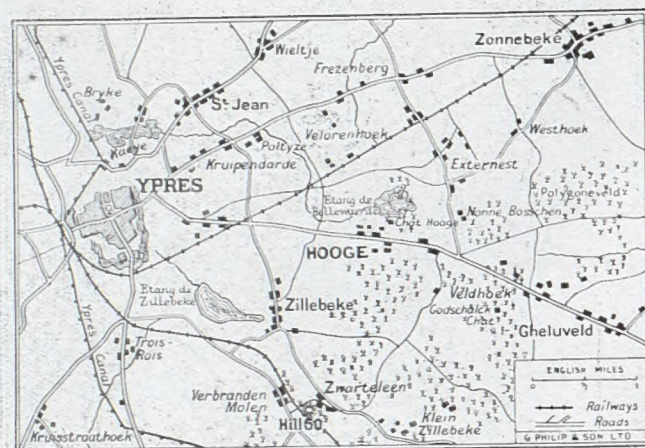


"WHERE TWO OR THREE ARE GATHERED TOGETHER": A FRENCH SOLDIER-PRIEST HOLDING A SERVICE IN THE TRENCHES.

The very spirit and essence of religion find manifestation in the war-conditions in France and Flanders, rough and crude as the surroundings may be. An altar is set up, though it may be only a pile of boxes, the vestments of the soldier-priest may be battle-soiled, the music nothing more than the sighing of the wind among the branches of the trees, the congregation a body of soldiers in the rough-and-ready

condition of life in the trenches; but the stern and terrible hardships and perils of the time, its hourly risks and ever-present uncertainty, lend such services as that which we illustrate a solemnity and a pathos hitherto inconceivable, so alien are the conditions to anything outside the area of actual war. The incident illustrated is typical of many.—[Photo. by Topical.]

defensive line of Brest-Litovsk, for the line would then be turned. How far this danger will materialise remains to be seen; so far, the steadiness of the Russians and the ability of their leaders have carried them magnificently and safely through every desperate chance that has afflicted them.



WHERE THE GERMANS RECENTLY USED FLAME-PROJECTORS SPRAYING LIQUID FIRE AGAINST BRITISH TRENCHES: THE POSITION OF HOOGE AND ITS CHATEAU, IN THE YPRES DISTRICT.

sistent, has given us few striking moments for many weeks. This does not mean that the Germans have the Allies tied firmly to the whole length of the front, but it probably signifies something entirely different—that is, that the Allies (French and British and Italian) are determined to adhere to their plan, and are not to be shaken from that determination even by the events in the East.

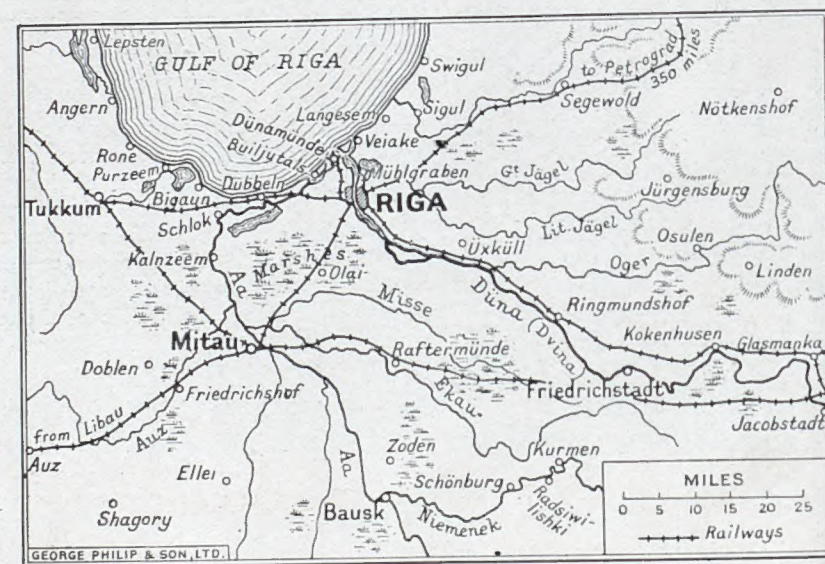
In the West the week's bulletin reads in very much the same way as the week's bulletin for some time past has read. There has been much gunfire, and there have been many of those familiar attacks in which the Germans have rammed their heads against the French line with little other result save conspicuous loss to their assaulting battalions. There has been a consistent amount of liveliness in the Artois region, mainly concerned with artillery and grenade exchanges, but the impression made on the French has been practically nil. In the Argonne the Crown Prince has been inspiring his gunners to great efforts, the direction of the bombardment being mainly towards Hill 213. This gunnery has been interspersed with attacks, two of which enabled the enemy to obtain a temporary

The memory of their unbroken past enables us to feel confident of an unbeaten future for them.

The shadow of Warsaw has naturally tended to obliterate for the time being the work done in other zones of the war, and in any case the fighting elsewhere, though dogged and per-

footing in the French works. One such success was the fruit of the liquid-fire method of modern warfare, and the other the result of mine explosions. Both these assaults, as well as those entirely abortive, were thrust back with heavy loss. The main fighting on the Western front, however, has been in the Vosges. Here the steady French successes have forced the Germans to concentrate a resolute counter-movement, with the result that there has been much fighting about the Linge, the Barrenkopf, and the heights above the Fecht Valley. On Monday the French conquered several trenches; and the Germans, with every effort, have been trying to turn them from these and other positions gained. The terrible struggle gave the Germans no more than the command of a blockhouse at the Schratzmannelle Pass for a short time, and even after this success they were driven back by a counter-attack. As a result of the battle in this sphere the fighting has died down from exhaustion, and the enemy, for all their losses, have, it seems, merely found a hold in portions of trenches on the Linge crest. The habit of mine warfare along the British front at Ypres has been broken by one or two small encounters. In one, at the end of last week, liquid fire carried the enemy into 500 yards of the first

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THE GERMAN OBJECTIVE IN THE BALTIC PROVINCES: RIGA, WHICH IT WAS REPORTED RECENTLY THE RUSSIANS WERE EVACUATING.

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AT AN ALTAR BACKED BY SAND-BAGS AT A BLOCK-HOUSE: THE HOLY COMMUNION IN "GERMAN" SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

The conditions of life even in normal times in the wastes of South-West Africa are harsh, and during the recent campaign they have had added to their own difficulties those entailed by the prosecution of war. But, even there, the consolations of religion are not lacking and the devotion of the clergy to their duty is unfailing. Our photograph is touching and dignified in its very simplicity.

The kneeling soldiers, the calm and reverent priest, the crude altar beside a block-house, make a significant symbol of the brave and pious spirit which has sanctified the most terrible war the world has ever seen. The clergy have been unflinching and untiring in their work, and have faced danger without thought of self—[Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]

line of trenches recently captured by us west of Hooge. The fighting continued into Aug 1, when all the ground lost by fire was recaptured by steel.



THE NEW FRENCH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
IN GALLIPOLI: GENERAL SARRAIL.

General Sarrail, who has been in command in the Argonne, succeeds General Gouraud, who returned to France severely wounded, not long after succeeding General d'Amade. General Gouraud's place was taken temporarily by his second-in-command, General Bailloud, whose portrait appears on another page. General Sarrail was only a Corps Commander last August; by September he was an Army Commander.—[Photo. by Manuel.]

Gorizia goes forward steadily, in spite of every Austrian effort to check it. The Austrians are fighting with a great deal of determination to recapture the heights on Monte Sei Busi, which, from a few miles above Monfalcone, command the tableland of Doberdo. The attacks have caused a tremendous wastage of enemy life, and have gained little that is appreciable. On the Carso the advance does not falter, and position after position is falling into Italian hands, to the settled and increasing peril of Gorizia. In the

In their great and immensely difficult theatre of campaign the Italians are doing an enormous amount of work with the minimum of publicity. It is not merely that Italian armies are having the best of the exchanges in the exacting encounters of the Isonzo region; they are also pushing ahead with inflexible persistence at other points of their frontier, notably in the Trentino. The entrance to Austria via the Trentino is a task that makes the Carso fighting seem child's play, yet the Italians are forcing their entrance and they are making progress. The forward impulse is going on through the passes on both sides of Lake Garda, particularly along the Adige Valley; Rovereto railway station is already well under the guns, and Riva has not only been attacked by seaplanes, but the movement of armies menaces its security. The Italians are playing their hand slowly all along this border, but they are also playing it to win the tricks.

Meanwhile, the movement that will end in the fall of

Carnia a brilliant piece of fighting, in which the Alpini were again the heroes, won for our Ally the summit of Monte Medetta, to the north-east of Cima Cuestralta. There is some reason to think that the Italian effort will not be confined to their own sphere, but that Italian forces may join the Allies in the Gallipoli campaign. The diplomatic tension between Italy and Turkey is becoming acute, and the fact that the Porte is exercising its undoubted ability to procrastinate in the face of Italian demands only exasperates the situation. It is believed that the Italian Staff already have the matter of an expeditionary force to the Dardanelles under consideration. The intervention of Italy, both from the point of view of the fighting qualities of its troops and the country's proximity as a base, would be the happiest of events. Apart from the hope in this, the fighting in the Peninsula continues with the benefit to our side. On August 2 the Australian and New Zealand troops attacked a threatening Turkish advance work, and not only drove the enemy off, but went on and captured the whole of the crest before the front. Not the least satisfactory bit of news from this quarter is the announcement that General Sarrail is to take over the command of the French force in the place of General Gouraud, who was wounded. General Sarrail has already good work to his credit, and, amongst other things, he contributed in a large measure to the victory of the Marne. Commanding the army about Verdun, it was his resolute defence against the Crown Prince that enabled General Foch to break through the Germans and win the day.

W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.

LONDON: AUGUST 9, 1915.



THE INVENTOR OF THE SUBMARINE PERISCOPE:
SIR HOWARD GRUBB, F.R.S.

Sir Howard Grubb has been since 1913 Scientific Adviser to the Commissioners of Irish Lights. He is head of a famous firm of astronomical instrument makers, and has constructed big telescopes for Greenwich and other observatories.

Photo. by Lafayette, Dublin.

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PAINTED WITH "FUTURISTIC" REPRESENTATIONS OF TREES, AS A DISGUISE : A FRENCH GUN WITH PROTECTIVE COLOURATION.

In modern warfare, it is very necessary to practise the art of concealment, both for men and artillery. While troops must be hidden in trenches, or behind other defences, to protect them from the fire of the weapons of precision used nowadays, guns have also to be concealed and disguised by every possible device, to prevent their becoming a target for the enemy's artillery or bomb-droppers. The advent of

the scouting aeroplane has rendered such concealment indispensable. Guns are usually covered with branches or straw or placed beneath real trees or bushes. Sometimes, the illusion is increased by painting the guns themselves with representations of branches, thus following the methods of Nature in the protective colouration of animals.—[Photo, by Underwood and Underwood.]



"111 HUNS" BAGGED! A BRITISH SNIPER'S POSITION IN THE MIDDLE OF A FIELD OF GROWING CORN.

Carefully concealed and safely ensconced at ground level in his pit in the middle of a field of growing corn, nearly high enough for reaping, the British sniper whose lair is shown here has methodically kept tally of his successful work so far as our photograph shows. A "bag" of "3 Huns" to one rifle is a satisfactory total, however long-drawn-out the patient waiting and watching for a fair shot must have

seemed to the sniper. Incidentally, we may note here one of the advantages that the khaki colour of our military uniforms affords. With business in hand of the kind seen here, khaki, blending admirably with the natural yellow colour of a field of ripening corn, as it would do in this case, added to the enemy's difficulty in discovering the sniper's whereabouts, thus securing for him prolonged immunity.



BETWEEN THE FIRING-LINE AND A VILLAGE SHELLLED DAILY! A PEACEFUL SCENE IN FRANCE.

If life were not compact of contrasts, it would be hard to believe that this peaceful scene is a little picture of two young and happy girls, as neat and trim as English High School girls making holiday, seated with flowers in their hands, in a broad, wind-swept meadow in France, between a village that is shelled every day, and the firing-line, with its hourly harvest of dead heroes. A narrow stream, fringed with

pollard willows, suggests a Corot masterpiece, or might seem a realisation of Gray's poem of Curfew and lowing herds, and, unhappily, of his reflection, now so tragically realised, that "the paths of glory lead but to the grave." It is curious to reflect how local, in a sense, even a vast world-war like the present can be, and how short a distance can effect so striking a contrast.

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IN COMMAND OF THE FRENCH AT THE DARDANELLES: GENERAL BAILLOUD.
General Bailloud was the General second in command of the French Expeditionary Army sent to the Dardanelles under General Gouraud. On that officer being wounded, he succeeded to the command. Within three months, three French officers have held the command as colleague to Sir Ian Hamilton. The two former were General d'Amade and General Gouraud.—[Photo. by Waléry.]



A SOUTH AFRICAN LEADER FOR EUROPE: BRIG.-GENERAL LUKIN, C.M.G., D.S.O.
General H. T. Lukin has been appointed to command the First Brigade of the South African Union Contingent for the European War. He is Commandant-General of the Cape Colonial Forces, and in the recent campaign in German South-West Africa commanded the 6th Mounted Brigade. It was to him that General Botha entrusted the taking of the surrender of the German forces.—[Photo. by Topical.]



THE SHAVING OF THE PERMISSIONAIRE: PIOUS-PIOU HAS A CLEAN-UP BEFORE GOING FROM THE FRONT ON SHORT LEAVE.

With the French "permissionnaire," or man on short leave from the front, as with our own Tommy on leave, the bath and the barber are two of his earliest indulgences. Scenes such as that pictured with Hogarthian humour by M. Léon Faure are every-day experiences on the eve of the French soldier's starting for a brief rest in some peaceful little village as yet unravaged by the war. The French

soldier sits with his hands crossed before him as contentedly as though the din and devastation from which he is to be for a few days released had no existence. A comrade tells a good story for the "permissionnaire" to retail to his friends; and the whole scene suggests whole-souled relaxation of mind and body.—[From the Drawing by Léon Faure.]

UKIN, C.M.G., D.S.O.
the South African Union
Colonial Forces, and in the
Brigade. It was to him
forces.—[Photo. by Topical.]



THREATENED BY THE GERMAN ADVANCE IN COURLAND: RIGA—THE GREAT RUSSIAN BALTIC PORT—AND ITS FLOATING BRIDGE.

A new German offensive, on the enemy's extreme left against the Russians, began on July 14 in the direction of Riga, the great Russian Baltic port at the head of the gulf of that name, and at the mouth of the River Dwina. During July the Germans, under General von Below, made some progress, occupying Tukum and Windau, but at the moment of writing they have been checked, the Russians holding the

whole front from the sea to Bausk. A British submarine recently sank a German transport in the Baltic conveying reinforcements for von Below. Our photographs show: (1) Floating timber-rafts at Riga; (2) Riga from the Dwina; (3) A view in the city. It was stated on August 5 that the German armies were some 40 miles from Riga, and that civil life there was in abeyance.



FOURTH IN IMPORTANCE OF RUSSIAN PORTS, AND FROZEN FOR A THIRD OF EACH YEAR: RIGA IN WINTER ASPECT.

Riga holds the fourth place in the Russian Empire as a port for export trade, after Petrograd, Odessa, and Libau. The port freezes, on an average, for 127 days every year. The city, which is the capital of the government of Livonia, was settled by Bishop Albert of Livonia in 1201, and was ruled by the bishops and by the Brothers of the Sword, who joined, in 1237, with the Teutonic Order. The cathedral,

noted for possessing one of the largest organs in the world, was built in 1204, and rebuilt in the sixteenth century. In 1581 Riga came into the possession of Poland. It was taken by the Swedes under Gustavus Adolphus in 1621, and in 1710 was occupied and annexed by Russia. The floating bridge over the Dwina connects the city with one of its suburbs.

BRIDGE.

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Little Lives of Great Men.

XXX.—SIR E. H. H. ALLENBY.

ON the very outbreak of war, even on the day of the declaration of war itself, when the prophets were busy filling up the high commands, it was noted in the Press that the command of the Cavalry Division of the Expeditionary Force was most likely to be given to Major-General Edmund Henry Hynman Allenby, C.B. The prediction proved correct, and the distinguished soldier has during these months of campaigning amply justified his appointment, although the day of cavalry is still to come in its full power, and that arm of the service has had comparatively small chance during a year of trench warfare. General Allenby, the son of Hynman Allenby, was born in 1861, and was educated at Haileybury College. Choosing the Army for a career, he entered the Inniskilling Dragoons, with which regiment he saw his first war-service. That was in the Bechuanaland Expedition of 1884-85. Three years later he improved his experience of South African campaigning, and had the good fortune to see service with the Inniskilling Dragoons in Zululand in the war of 1888. A year later he was appointed Adjutant to his regiment, the Inniskilling Dragoons, and in that post he continued for four years. The South African War gave Allenby a further opportunity of field service. He took part in the operations from start to finish, and won distinction in the field. For his services he was twice mentioned in despatches and was created a Companion of the Bath. In the year when peace was concluded with the Boers Colonel Allenby was



MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDMUND HENRY HYNMAN ALLENBY, K.C.B.;
A CAVALRY LEADER OF A HIGH ORDER.

Photograph by Tear.

appointed to command the 5th Royal Irish Lancers, with which body he remained until 1905. By this time he was recognised as one of the ablest of living cavalry commanders and administrators, and he was accordingly appointed to the command of the 4th Cavalry Brigade, which post he held until 1910. His appointment as commander of a division in the field was gazetted on Nov. 10 of last year, and at the same time Major-General Allenby was promoted a temporary Lieut.-General. During October and November he was twice mentioned in despatches. General French referred to Generals Allenby and Gough as "cavalry leaders of a high order," and to their skill he attributed the moral superiority which our cavalry had obtained over the enemy. General Allenby was also commended for a fine reconnaissance on the River Lys during the Ypres-Armentières Battle. In March this distinguished soldier received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour from the French Government in recognition of his valuable services. A month earlier the King had created him a Knight Commander of the Bath. General Allenby has not advertised; he has fitted himself quietly for his present task by a lifetime of hard work. It says much for our war organisation that in the present crisis it has seemed to know exactly where to find the right man for any particular post. Instances could be multiplied of unostentatious careers of solid usefulness which have, in the hour of need, come to their proper fulfilment, and some man of worth, hardly known outside the service, has stepped into a command where he is indispensable.



RUSSIA'S INDOMITABLE RULER AT THE FRONT: THE EMPEROR WITH COUNT DOBRINSKY, THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS, AND THE CHIEF-OF-STAFF.

The Emperor of Russia, in his recent Order to his Army and Fleet, expresses the indomitable spirit by which he and his people are animated. "The enemy," he says, "has failed to crush our strength, and, trampling under-foot all the accepted rules of war, is dashing to pieces his regiments on the granite rock of the Russian soldiery." A message authorised by the Russian Generalissimo, the Grand Duke

Nicholas, was recently issued by General Yanuchkevitch, Chief of the General Staff. "His Imperial Highness," it runs, "is confident that the great struggle will, with the aid of God, be crowned by the victory of the Allies." The Emperor is seen, with his back to the car, talking to Count Bobrinsky, Governor of Galicia. In the car are the Grand Duke Nicholas (on the right) and General Yanuchkevitch.



RUSSIA'S HEROIC ARMY IN THE FIELD: THE CAVALRY A PICTURESQUE GROUP OF GALICIAN PEASANTS WATCHING THE TROOPS.

Alluding to the Russian Army in his recent speech at the London Opera House on the anniversary of the outbreak of war, Mr. Balfour said: "Was there ever heroism greater than that which has been shown by the Russian soldier, power of resistance more splendid, power of attack more brilliant?" The official statement issued in Petrograd on August 4 made it clear what a truly magnificent stand

the Russians made against the various German attacks in the neighbourhood of Warsaw. Thus in one sector where, the account states, "a whole enemy army attacked us . . . we soon saw a complete German defeat in this sector, for it took the enemy a whole week to drive back from the village of Serwotki our rear-guard regiment." How stubborn was the Russian resistance is shown by the account

(Continued on opposite page)



Continued. **RUSSIA'S HEROIC ARMY IN THE FIELD: THE ARTILLERY—A BIG GUN BEING WITHDRAWN TO A NEW POSITION.**

of the struggle between the Narew and the Orz. "In the course of three days' fighting the enemy repeatedly hurled large masses of infantry against our trenches, but during all this period the enemy, while suffering severe losses, only advanced two or three verst." Again: "In the southern sector of the battle, the enemy concentrated a large mass of infantry in order to pass across the valley of the Orz, but our artillery smothered the enemy's attack at the end of the valley, and even forced the Germans in this region to disperse. Our losses were very heavy, but our troops are making a valiant resistance to the enemy's plan to deal a severe blow on the rear of the Russian armies which are impeding von Mackensen's offensive in the Wieprz valley."



WELL CONCEALED: A RUSSIAN OBSERVER UP A TREE—DRAWN BY A GERMAN.
 "Our Enemies: A Russian Observation-post," is the title under this drawing in the German paper from which we reproduce it. As the illustration shows well, the concealment is excellently complete. On the spot it would really be yet more difficult to detect the figure in the brownish-green khaki uniform of the Russian Army amidst tree-trunks and the matted branches of a hillside thicket.



FIGURES GERMANY WANTS PEOPLE TO BELIEVE: THE KAISER'S TOLL OF PRISONERS!
 This pictorial comparison, more or less to scale, published to inspire people in Germany, is reproduced from a German paper. It is entitled, "A Year's War—Two million enemies taken." The giant figure represents Russian prisoners, 1,500,000. Next to the left a French figure represents 265,000; then a Serb, 50,000; then a Belgian, 40,000. On the extreme left the small figure represents 25,000 British.



LANCE-CORP. DAVID FINLAY,
2ND BATT^N BLACK WATCH.



LIEUT. G. R. DALLAS MOOR,
3RD BATT^N HAMPSHIRE REGT.



CAPT. F. A. C. SCRINGER,
CANADIAN ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.



CAPT. EUSTACE JOTHAM,
51ST SIKHS (FRONTIER FORCE).



LANCE-CORP. FREDERICK FISHER,
13TH CANADIAN BATTALION.



LANCE-CORP. JOSEPH TOMBS,
1ST BATT^N KING'S (LIVERPOOL REGT.)

NEW V.C.'S: SIX OFFICERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, WINNERS OF THE GREATEST BRITISH WAR-DECORATION.

Lance-Corporal David Finlay, near Rue du Bois, led a party with the greatest gallantry in attack and carried a wounded man to cover over fire-swept ground.—Lieut. G. R. Dallas Moor, south of Krithia, by bravery and presence of mind saved the situation when a detachment had lost all its officers.—Capt. Francis A. C. Scrimger directed under heavy fire the removal of wounded, near Ypres, and displayed

the greatest devotion to duty.—Capt. Eustace Jotham lost his life at Spina Khaisora (Tochi Valley), in attempting to rescue one of his men.—Lance-Corporal Frederick Fisher was killed near St. Julien, bringing his machine-gun into action under heavy fire.—Lance-Corporal Joseph Tombs showed conspicuous gallantry near Rue du Bois, in bringing in wounded.—[Photo. No. 3 by Swaine; No. 4 by Holmes]

OF PRISONERS!
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sents 25,000 British.



1815.—AFTER THE GREATEST BATTLE OF LAST CENTURY: A WATERLOO PICTURE THAT MIGHT REPRESENT ONE DAY OF THE GREAT WAR. Compared with the millions of men who have been fighting on the battlefields of Europe during the past year, the numbers engaged at Waterloo in 1815 were insignificant. Napoleon had about 72,000 men and the Duke of Wellington some 67,000, while the Prussians under Blücher numbered about 50,000. The French casualties were approximately 35,000, and those of the Allies, 22,000. In the present war the total of the whole British casualties alone, on land, was given recently as 330,995. We reproduce here a picture, now in the Luxembourg Gallery, entitled "The Square Battalion at Waterloo." In the moonlight the battlefield is seen strewn with dead. On the right, in the centre of the square, are bodies surrounded by fallen foes.—[From the Picture by Alca Protain; Photo. by Augustin Rischgitz.]



OF THE GREAT WAR.

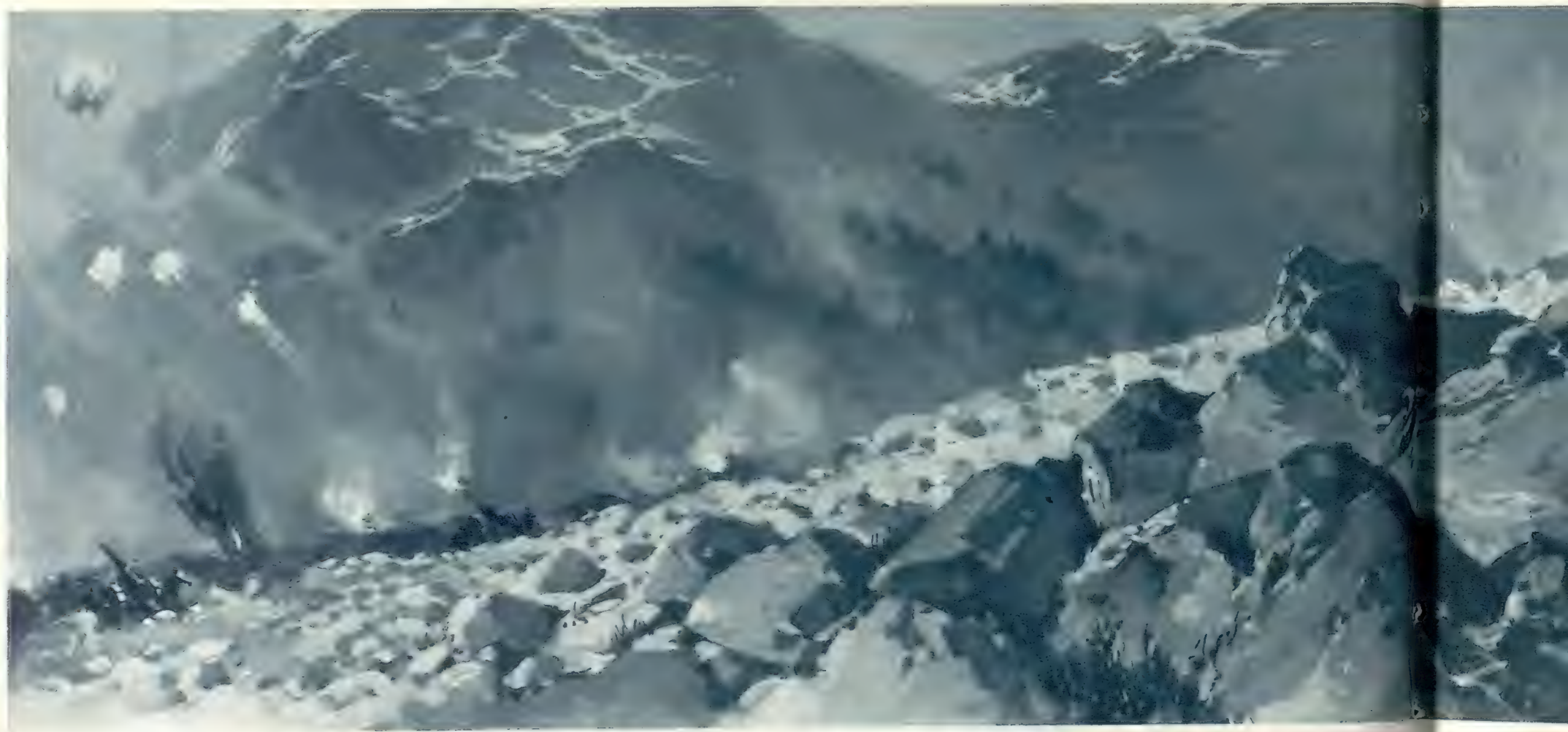
as given recently as 330,000. We
the Square Battalion at Waterloo.
ght, in the centre of the square,
in; Photo, by Augustin Rischgilt.



1915.—A SINGLE BATTLEFIELD OF THE GREAT WAR, COMPARED WITH WHICH WATERLOO WAS BUT A SKIRMISH: A TRAGIC EVENFALL.

It has been pointed out that the whole British Army at Waterloo numbered half the casualties in the first battle of Ypres. Thus the struggle in one section only of the vast conflict now raging was greater in point of size and numbers than the most famous and decisive battle of last century. In connection with the above drawing by a French artist may be recalled the eloquent words uttered recently by

M. Anatole France: "Soldiers of France! What you are defending is your native land . . . It is your fields and your pastures; it is your village church, your cottage with the smoke rising to the soft sky; it is the tombs of your fathers and the cradles of your children."—*From the Picture by J. Simon.*
Published by Courtesy of the "Illustrated London News."



"UPON THE SACRED BOUNDS WHICH NATURE HAS SET AS THE CONFINES OF OUR COUNTRY": ITALY'S GALLANT KING AND SUPREME

In his Order of the Day at the outset of the Italian campaign against Austria, the King of Italy said: "Following the example of my great ancestor, I assume to-day supreme command of the land and sea forces, with sure confidence in the victory which your valour, your self-sacrifice, and your discipline will bring. The enemy whom you prepare to fight is seasoned, and largely among mountains worthy of you. Favoured by the ground and by scientific preparations, he will offer you an obstinate resistance, but your indomitable dash will certainly defeat him. Soldiers! Yours is the glory of hoisting the flag of Italy on the heights of the Alps, and has witnessed several of our gallant soldiers fall in the defense of our sacred soil."



COUNTRY": ITALY'S GALLANT KING AND SUPREME COMMANDER WATCHING AN ARTILLERY DUEL IN THE MOUNTAINS.—DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK.

assume to-day supreme command of the glory of hoisting the tricolour of Italy upon the sacred bounds which Nature has set as the confines of our country." King Victor has visited the whole Italian front (some 310 miles, ou prepare to fight is seasoned, and largely among mountains). When some of his staff remonstrated with him for exposing himself to danger in precipitous places, he reminded them that he was an old chamois-hunter. He ly defeat him. Soldiers! Yours is has witnessed several engagements, not always in places of safety, and has been in the most advanced trenches. His presence aroused the greatest enthusiasm among his troops.



INTERCESSION DAY AT ST. PAUL'S: QUEEN ALEXANDRA AND PRINCESS VICTORIA ARRIVING.
On the anniversary of the commencement of the war, August 4, a solemn service of intercession was held in St. Paul's Cathedral. The King and Queen were present, with Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria, also the Prime Minister and other members of the Government, including Lord Kitchener. On the opposite page, our artist shows the congregation kneeling to sing the 51st Psalm, "Miserere mei."



THE KING AND QUEEN ON INTERCESSION DAY: THEIR MAJESTIES ARRIVING.
Deus," which followed the address. The King, with the Queen on his right and Queen Alexandra on his left, may be seen in the centre under the Dome. A short way in front of the King was stationed the Artillery Band. The service opened with the hymn, "Rock of Ages," and the others chosen were: "Praise, my soul, the King of Heaven," and "Through the Night of Doubt and Sorrow." One of
Continued opposite



Continued. "STABLISH ME WITH THY FREE SPIRIT": KNEELING TO SING THE "MISERERE" DURING THE INTERCESSION SERVICE IN ST. PAUL'S. The prayers was offered by the Bishop of London. The service closed with the National Anthem. The Archbishop took as the text of his sermon the verse from St. Paul's 1st Epistle to the Corinthians (xvi. 13), "Watch ye. Stand fast in the faith. Quit you like men. Be strong." "Every month," he said, "adds proof that we said and judged aright when on this exact day a year ago, after exhausting every effort which could be honourably made to avert the conflict, we deliberately faced the tremendous issue, and unsheathed the sword in a cause which we can, with clear conscience, commend to God—the cause of fealty to plighted word and of resistance to the ruthless dominance of force."—*Photographs by Illus. Bureau and Topical; Drawing by S. Bege, our Special Artist at the Service.*



THE CAMPAIGN THAT WON GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA FOR THE EMPIRE : UNION FORCES AND GERMAN PRISONERS.

"The main feature of the last operations," wrote General Botha after the triumphant close of his campaign in German South-West Africa, "has been the incessant marching by day and night over great distances at great speed without water." The number of German troops who surrendered was 3497, including 204 officers. Our photographs show: (1) The first Union aeroplane in German South-West

Africa leaving Karibib on a scouting flight; (2) German prisoners (214) taken at Piorte and Jackalswater near Riet, in the bed of the Swakop River, on March 20; (3) A Naval 12-pounder, "against which the Huns would not stand." (4) Overcoming the water problem by digging wells in the bed of the Swakop River, where water was found at four feet. In the background men are watering their horses



WHILE RETURNING FROM THE CONQUEST OF GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA: GENERAL BOTHA REVIEWING SOUTH AFRICAN UNION MOUNTED TROOPS.
Our illustration shows one of the incidents of General Botha's return journey after the surrender of German South-West Africa, or Damaraland (the original name of the country) as it is now generally called in official circles among the Union Government authorities. At the banquet given at Pretoria in honour of Generals Botha and Smuts on August 2, General Botha, speaking as Union Premier, quoted the Kaiser's telegram to the effect that if the rebellion of last autumn started promptly he himself would "guarantee the independence of South Africa." For that reason, said General Botha, it was impossible to return the conquered territory. Were it given back, endless difficulties would arise. German intrigue and native policy had been a perpetual menace.—[Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]



TAKEN ABOUT AS A SIGN OF THE SOLDIERS' FAITH: THE PET LAMB OF THE MEN OF A BOSNIAN REGIMENT.

The description of this photograph in the German paper from which it is reproduced reads as follows: "The pet of the Bosnian regiments. The Mohammedan regiments are in the habit of taking a lamb with them as a symbol of their faith." In this connection it is interesting to recall the fact that the Prophet himself, in his early years, was for some time occupied as a shepherd. He afterwards referred

to this episode in his career as being in keeping with his prophetic mission, as it was with that of Moses and of David. Mohammed is described as having been, in spite of occasional acts of cruelty, of a modest, tender, and generous disposition, and very simple and frugal in his habits—qualities which he may have acquired in the pastoral experiences of his boyhood.—[From a German Paper.]



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THE JACK-IN-THE-GREEN DISGUISE OF A TURKISH SNIPER: A CAPTURED SHARPSHOOTER IN GALLIPOLI ARRAYED AS A BUSH.

The Turkish snipers in Gallipoli have proved very troublesome to our troops, as the nature of the country, with its scrub-covered hills and ravines, favours their operations. They themselves show much ingenuity in screening their position, as in the case of the man, covered with foliage like a bush, shown in the above photograph, which was taken while he was being brought into the British lines under

guard. His disguise recalls the Jack-in-the-Green of the old May Day mummers, who represented a king lying in ambush for Queen Guinevere. Some of the Turkish snipers dress themselves in green clothes, and another even painted his face green, to be indistinguishable among foliage. One "bush" betrayed himself by disappearance into a trench during a "rest" period.—[Official Photograph by C.N.]



WAR-SPEAKERS: 1. MR. BALFOUR; 2. SIR ROBERT BORDEN; 3. SIR EDWARD CARSON; 4. THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY; 5. LORD CREWE.

Our portraits show some of the leaders of the Empire who have made stirring utterances at the commencement of the second year of war. At the great patriotic meeting at the London Opera House, Lord Crewe, who presided, said they were met "to declare their firm determination that they would look neither to the right nor the left until the goal of victory was achieved." Mr. Balfour spoke

eloquently of the Navy and the Allies, and moved the resolution. Sir Robert Borden, the Premier of Canada, seconded, in a fine speech. The Archbishop of Canterbury preached impressively at the Intercession Service in St. Paul's. Sir Edward Carson, at Hove, affirmed the nation's confidence in Lord Kitchener and paid a tribute to Russia.—[Photos. by C.N., Swaine, Russell, Hester, and Campbell Gray.]

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5. LORD CREWE.

Robert Borden, the Premier of the United Kingdom, was present and addressed the nation's confidence in Lord Crewe, Hester, and Campbell Gray.



THE KING AND THE WELSH GUARDS: BEARING THE COLOURS ON WHICH "NOBLE DEEDS IN COMING DAYS WILL BE INSCRIBED."

A veritable war of the elements raged while King George, on August 3, presented their Colours to the new Welsh Guards, at Buckingham Palace. From the King to the private, everyone was drenched. With the King were Lord Kitchener and Sir Francis Lloyd, and the Queen, Prince George, Queen Alexandra, and Princess Victoria were among those who witnessed the ceremony. In his speech to the

Regiment, the King referred, "with a special pleasure," to the creation of the Prince of Wales's Company, and said: "To-day the Colours bear no names of battles fought or of victories won. Your noble deeds in coming days will be inscribed upon them." Lieut.-Colonel Murray-Threipland, in command, made a loyal reply to his Majesty's address.—[Photo. by N.A.]



THE "ANZAC" COLONY IN GALLIPOLI: THE CLIFF-FACE AT GABA TEPE.

In view, no doubt, of the inconvenient length of the phrase, "Australians and New Zealanders," which must occur so often in descriptions of the fighting in Gallipoli, the word "Anzac" has been coined from the initial letters of "Australian (and) New Zealand Army Corps." A captured Turkish officer has said it is actual Turkish for "only just." The word "cabal," it will be remembered, was similarly

LOTS ON BOARD: AUSTRALIANS AWAITING ORDERS TO LAND.

coined from the first letters of five statesmen's names, and has passed into the language. Describing the scene at Gaba Tepe after the "Anzac" landing, a correspondent wrote: "This Colonial colony suddenly planted on the shores of Gallipoli is now assuming a definite form. The whole face of the cliffs is being cut away into roads, dug-outs, and bomb-proof shelters . . . a kind of improvised town."



ING ORDERS TO LAND.

into the language. Describing wrote: "This Colonial colony form. The whole face of the . . . a kind of improvised town."



THE GERMAN ARMOUR-SHIELD RACE: AN ENEMY ADVANCING-CONTEST DURING A SPORTS MEETING AT THE FRONT.

The photograph shown here was taken recently in the German lines in Champagne, where the Crown Prince's army is mostly quartered, and is reproduced from one of the enemy's papers. It represents an armour-shield race at a soldiers' athletic sports meeting held on a quiet day in the district. The competitors had to crawl forward pushing the steel shields in front of them, keeping their bodies well

covered from view in front, exactly as they would have to do when creeping forward with the shields under fire. The circular aperture is used in action for firing through during the advance, the expanse of steel surface effectually stopping bullets. Screened by the shields, the men dig themselves in, and then gradually join up in a new trench line.

HOW IT WORKS: XXX.—MODERN SERVICE RIFLES.

THE standard British Army rifle of to-day, known as the Short Rifle Magazine Lee-Enfield (Mark III.), was adopted in 1907, and has been in use since. Its length without the bayonet is only 3 ft. 8½ in.; and its weight, in the same condition, 8 lb. 10½ oz.; whilst the bayonet adds about 17 in. to its length and 1 lb. to its weight (Figs. 1 and 2). The German service rifle is the Mauser of the year 1898, measuring 5 ft. 9½ in. in length with the bayonet fixed. It weighs 9 lb. 14 oz.

If the German soldier has some advantage in bayonet-fighting, in that his weapon is about eight inches the longer, our men find compensation in the extra rapidity with which they can handle their lighter rifle. The British magazine carries ten cartridges (Figs. 5 and 3), the German only five.

The bullet, *en route* to the target, is influenced by two forces—the momentum of the propelling charge, and gravity due to its own weight. The combined forces cause it to take a curved path to its object—its trajectory-curve (Fig. 4). As a body falls by gravity at the same speed (air resistance being neglected), the shape of the trajectory-curve depends on the speed of the bullet. A high muzzle-velocity, therefore, gives a flat trajectory-curve, a condition greatly to be desired in view of the longer danger zone (for

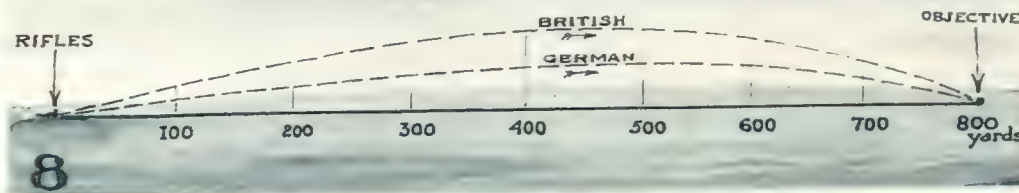


FIG. 8.—THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE TRAJECTORIES OF THE BRITISH AND GERMAN BULLETS.

In the above diagram is illustrated the difference between the trajectory-curve of the British Lee-Enfield rifle bullet (Mark VI.) and the trajectory-curve of the German service Mauser rifle bullet, when both are firing at a range of 800 yards. The flatter trajectory-curve of the Mauser (shown as the lower dotted line in the diagram) considerably increases the danger zone—the space within which a man of average height would be in danger of being hit.

"danger zone" see Fig. 9), and there is less necessity for absolute accuracy in estimating range. As the muzzle-velocity given by the German service rifle is 2882 feet per second, and that of the British 2440 with the Mark VII.

ammunition (it is only 2060 with the Mark VI.), the advantage on this point is with the enemy (Fig. 8). The barrel of the British rifle is covered with a wood hand-guard right up to the muzzle, and is screwed into the body at its breech end. The body carries the loading, firing, and ejecting mechanism, and has the magazine attached to it. The butt is attached to the after-end of the body by a stock-bolt. It is shod with a brass butt-plate, in which is a trap-door covering a recess in the stock to accommodate an oil-

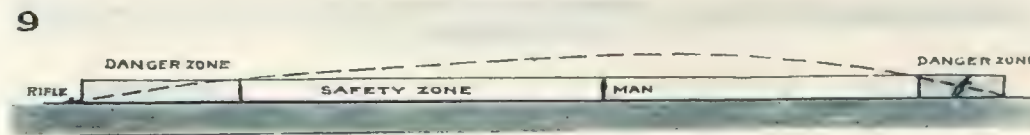


FIG. 9.—THE DANGER AND SAFETY ZONES IN A BULLET'S PATH.

The broken line illustrating the trajectory-curve of a bullet in flight is meant here only as diagrammatic. The end, shaded sections show the danger-zones. The intermediate space, the safety zone, shows how an upright figure of a man's height is there in immunity. Consequently, as the trajectory-curve becomes flatter and the bullet passes nearer the earth meanwhile, the danger-zones become wider and the area of execution greater.

bottle and a pull-through (Figs. 5, 6, and 7). The bayonet is single-edged, and is attached to the under side of the barrel by a strong catch (Fig. 2).

The operation of the Lee-Enfield rifle is as follows: The knob on the right-hand side of the action is raised and pulled backwards, carrying with it the bolt (see dotted line Fig. 1). This movement exposes a vertical slot through which the five cartridges contained in each of two chargers can be forced downwards into the magazine (Figs. 3 and 5). When the bolt is pushed forward to close the breech, its forward end engages with the after end of the top cartridge and forces it into the chamber. The striking-pin is situated in the bolt itself, and is surrounded by a coiled mainspring (Figs. 5, 6, and 7). The backward motion of the bolt, to open the breech, carries the firing-pin with it in the position it assumed when striking the last fired cartridge, the mainspring, therefore, being fully extended. When the bolt is moved forward to close the breech, it carries the striker with it for the first part of its movement. Before, however, it reaches the closed position, with its front end resting against the base of the cartridge in the chamber, a catch (called the "trigger sear") comes into operation, and holds the striking-pin stationary although the bolt continues to move forward. The striker is therefore held back in the "cocked" position, whilst its mainspring is compressed by the continued forward movement of the bolt (Fig. 6).

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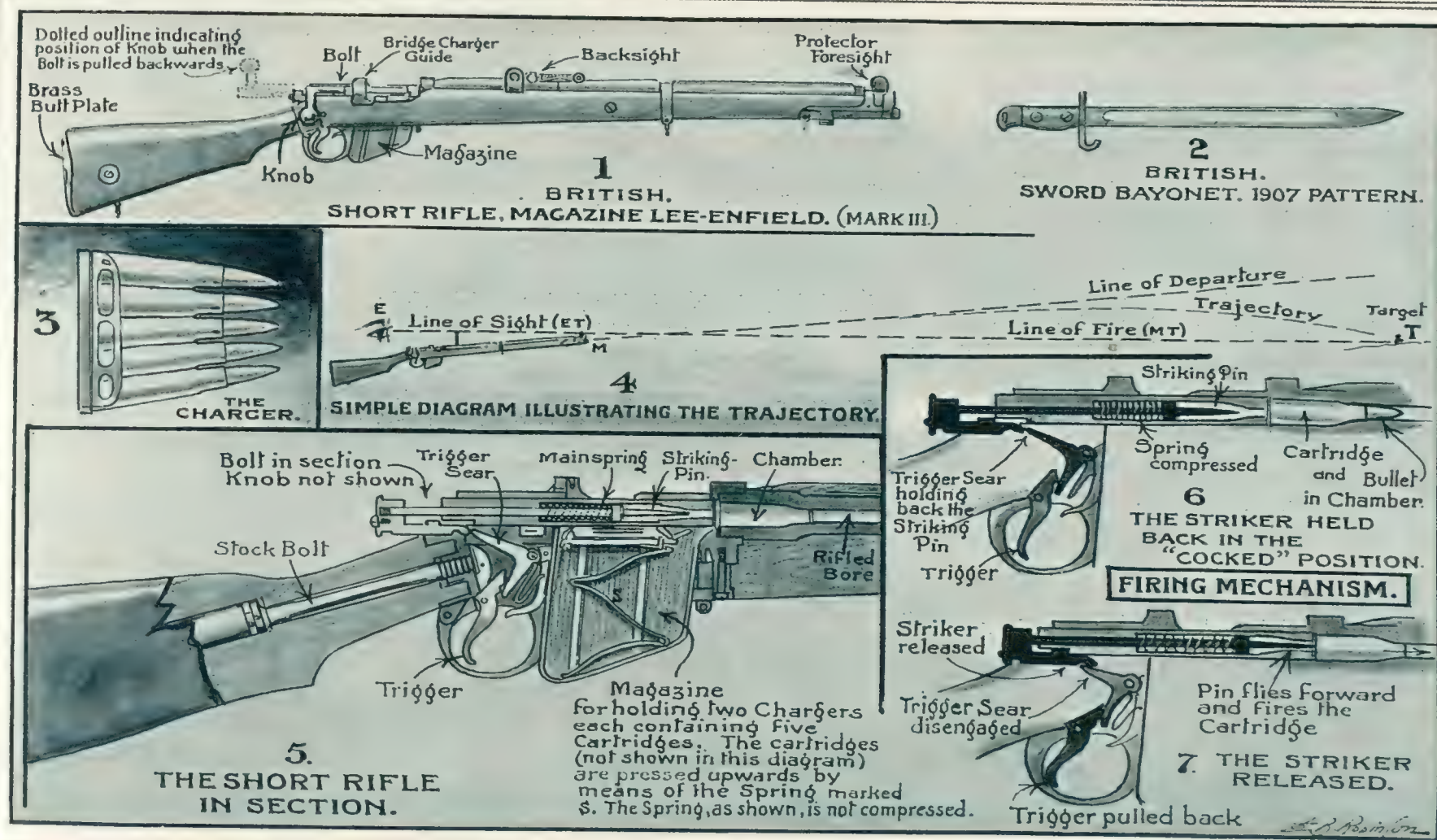
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HOW IT WORKS: THE BRITISH SERVICE LEE-METFORD RIFLE AND ITS LOADING MECHANISM IN DIAGRAM.

Pressure on the trigger disengages the trigger-sear, releasing the firing-pin, which flies forward, under the influence of the mainspring, and fires the cartridge (Fig. 7). To reload, the bolt is pulled back as before described, the extractor situated in its forward-end withdrawing the discharged case, which is then thrown from the breech, and its place taken by the next cartridge in the magazine. When the target

is moving, allowance must be made for this. A man walking across the line of fire will be hit if aim be taken one foot in front of him for every hundred yards in the distance between the man and the rifle. A man moving at the double requires two feet allowance, a trotting horse, three feet, and a horse passing at a gallop, four feet.



THE SNIPER'S METHODS: LYING IN WAIT IN A LOOP-HOLED STABLE.

"Sniping," as we term the craft of the sharpshooter nowadays, has really been one of the Fine Arts of War ever since weapons of precision—the rifle—first came into use. The Yankee backwoodsmen, in the American War of Independence, were the first to practise "sniping" as a regular system, and some of their recorded ruses can hardly be matched. Napoleon objected to the rifle as an arm of warfare,



THE SNIPER'S METHODS: AIMING AT LONG RANGE THROUGH A LOOP-HOLE.

and sniping is little heard of in his campaigns. In the trenches before Sebastopol, sniping from "rifle-pits" in advance of the trenches, or "sharpshooting," as it was called, was an every-day custom on both sides. The South African War, and the harassing tactics of individual Boer marksmen, made modern sniping familiar. We illustrate above how snipers take cover in houses for shooting through loop-holes.



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shooting through loop-holes.



SEEN THROUGH A WALL: A CAMERA-GLIMPSE THROUGH A HOLE OVERLOOKING A STRETCH OF GERMAN TRENCHES.

Most descriptions of modern battlefields during trench-warfare concur in emphasising the strange desolation of the scene and the apparent lack of any signs of the presence of hostile forces. Except on the occasion of an infantry attack following an artillery bombardment or a mine-explosion, the men who are fighting are conspicuous, so to speak, by their invisibility. In the "No Man's Land" that lies

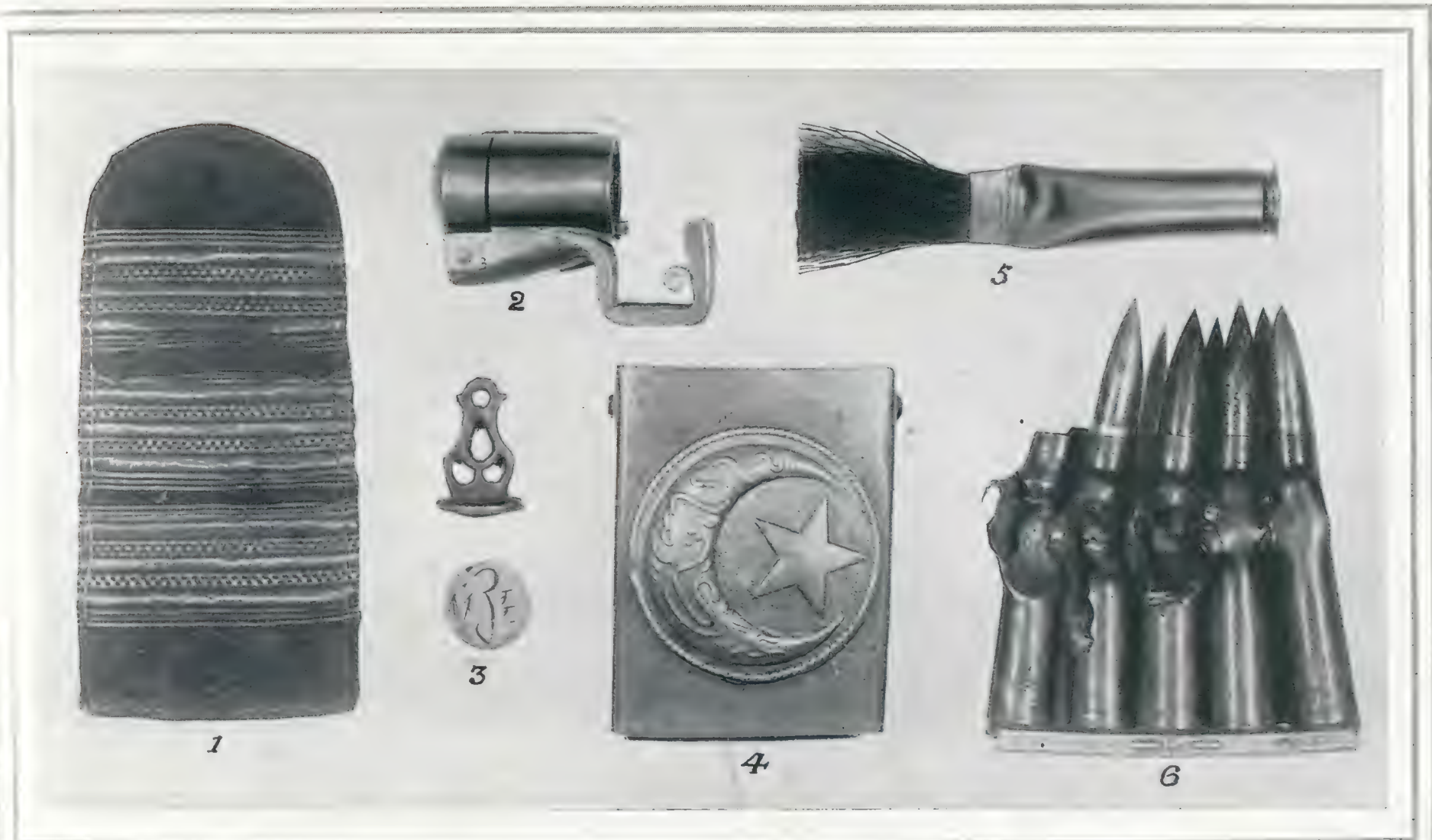
between the opposing trenches, nothing alive is usually to be seen, though the practised eye can observe the line of the enemy's trenches by indications of the ground. Our illustration gives a typical view of the German position in a certain district as it presents itself to our own men. Nothing, it will be noted, appears on the surface but a desolate-looking stretch of flat country with a few trees.



WAR-SHIPS IN THE PANAMA CANAL FOR THE FIRST TIME: THE U.S. BATTLE-SHIPS "MISSOURI" AND "OHIO" (ASTERN) MAKING THE PASSAGE.

By way of contrast to the war activities of the fleets of the Great Powers of Europe, the American Navy needs for the present only to occupy itself with peace displays and parades, except off the coast of disturbed Mexico, where, in the neighbourhood of Tampico and Vera Cruz, the two Mexican seaports, certain vessels of the United States fleets are cruising on police patrol work. At the same time, it is

understood, President Wilson has conferred with his naval and military advisers. The most notable recent event for the U.S. ships is here shown, when the battle-ship "Missouri," with the "Ohio," made the first passage of any war-ships through the Panama Canal, setting the seal of state on the gigantic undertaking which has made a waterway between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.—[Photo. by Bain.]



INCLUDING IDENTITY-DISCS IN THE SHAPE OF BRASS SEALS: TURKISH RELICS FROM THE DARDANELLES.

Probably many—not knowing—read with some surprise a recent tribute paid by an Englishman to the Turkish soldier. All knew that he was brave, and could be humane, but few realised that, on the whole, he is "a clean fighter." The relics illustrated include (1) A shoulder-strap from the uniform of a Turkish Captain; (2) An ingenious rifle-barrel protector, for fitting to the end of Turkish rifles to

keep out mud and dust; (3) Identity-discs in the form of brass seals, one of which is carried by every man; (4) A well-designed buckle for the belt of a Turkish officer, showing the Crescent and Star; (5) A shaving-brush made by a Senegalese from a spent Turkish cartridge, for his French officer; and (6) A Turkish clip and cartridges, pierced by a French bullet.

THE PASSAGE.

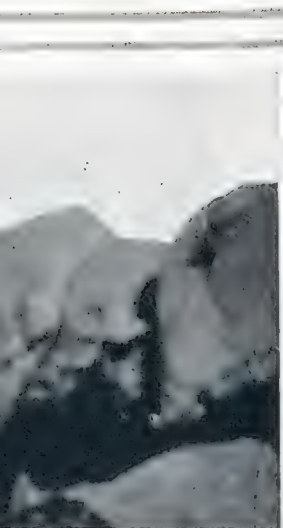
ers. The most notable with the "Ohio," made of state on the gigantic —[Photo. by Bain.]



WHERE THE GALLANT DORSETS AND DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S WERE FOULLY "GASSED": HILL 60 AND THE RAILWAY CUTTING.

The capture of Hill 60 and its subsequent loss through one of the first, and unexpected, German gas-attacks, brought out splendid bravery by several British regiments, but their deeds were rather overshadowed by the simultaneous events on a larger scale that followed the "gassing" of the French and Canadians east of Ypres. The full story of Hill 60 has just been told by the "Daily Mail's" corre-

spondent, Mr. G. Valentine Williams. "It is a story," he writes, "illuminated by innumerable feats of deathless heroism . . . beginning with a fine feat of arms and ending with the asphyxiation of gallant men taken unawares, a crime so foul that no man who saw the railway cutting by Hill 60 after the Dorsets and the Duke of Wellington's had been gassed will ever take the hand of a German again."



RAILWAY CUTTING.

illuminated by innumerable feats of
with the asphyxiation of gallant
way cutting by Hill 60 after the
the hand of a German again."



TO ILLUSTRATE THE FULL STORY OF HILL 60 AS RECENTLY TOLD: BRITISH TROOPS WHO TOOK PART IN ITS CAPTURE.

Continued. After the explosion of the British mines (the arrow in the upper photograph on one of these pages shows the craters formed) on April 16, the hill was captured by the Royal West Kents and King's Own Scottish Borderers, who held it stubbornly against a fierce bombardment, supported by the 1st Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), Yorkshire Light Infantry, and Queen Victoria's Rifles. Then the

13th Brigade were moved to the Canadian position, and Hill 60 was defended by another brigade, including the East Surreys, Devons, and Dorsets. Later, the Duke of Wellington's, the West Kents, and the Scottish Borderers were brought back, but poison-gas enabled the enemy to regain the hill. The Irish Rifles and the Cheshires took part in the later fighting.—[Photos. by Illustrations Bureau.]



THE SANITARY CAMPAIGN AGAINST DIRT AND DISEASE IN THE TRENCHES: GERMAN SOLDIERS UNDERGOING A PROCESS OF DISINFECTION.

All the armies of the nations now engaged in fighting each other have at the same time to conduct a vigorous campaign against a more insidious foe—namely, disease. It is, as it were, a war within a war. The experiences of the past, in large military operations, such as the Crimean and the South African wars—to take two British examples—have shown that disease may cause as many casualties as

the weapons of the enemy, if not more. Consequently, in the present conflict every possible precaution known to sanitary science is taken to maintain the cleanliness and health of the troops, and, in spite of the terrible conditions of protracted trench warfare, there has probably been less disease, in proportion, in the Great War now proceeding than in any other known to history. Dirt and microbes and vermin are,

(Continued on page 45)



DISINFECTION.

Every possible precaution is taken to protect troops, and, in spite of the disease, in proportion, in the trenches, microbes and vermin are,

(Continued opposite.)



(Continued.) THE SANITARY CAMPAIGN AGAINST DIRT AND DISEASE IN THE TRENCHES: A PARTY OF FRENCH SOLDIERS ENJOYING A TUB.

of course, the chief allies of disease, and every effort is made to keep them under. Baths are provided as plentifully as possible within reach of the trenches, and the men undergo other processes of disinfection. The German soldiers, it will be seen, have their heads practically clean-shaven. In some cases bath-trains are run on the railways from point to point. Personal cleanliness also naturally

decreases the danger of wounds becoming septic. It may be recalled that, in the Russo-Japanese War, the Japanese troops were for this reason supplied with clean underclothing before every important action. It is interesting to compare, in the above photographs, French and German methods of personal hygiene in the fighting area.—[Photographs by G. G. Bain and Topical.]



FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: XIX.—NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE 16TH BATTN. THE CHESHIRE REGIMENT—BANTAMS.

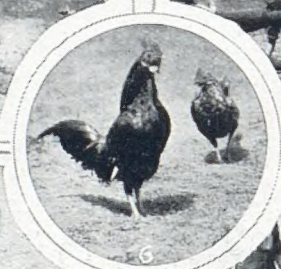
The 16th (Service) Battalion (2nd Birkenhead) of the Cheshire Regiment is a Bantam battalion. Apropos to Bantams, it may be remembered that at first the military authorities showed no great desire to enrol men below the usual regulation height. They have since unwound this particular skein of red tape, with excellent results. It is interesting to note a medical opinion, from the "British Medical Journal," "Not a little is to be said in favour of short infantry. Short men occupy less room in transport.

They find cover more easily, and offer a smaller mark to bullets and shrapnel. They are better sheltered in trenches and require to dig less deep trenches to protect themselves. . . . Those who stand the rigours of cold climates are not always big men." It is opportune to recall the fact that some of the greatest of the world's fighting men have not been giants—witness Napoleon, Nelson, Wellington.—[Photo. by Bessano.]



FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: XIX.—OFFICERS OF THE 16TH CHESHIRE REGIMENT (2ND BIRKENHEAD)—BANTAMS.

Back Row (standing), left to right: Capt. W. A. Ellis, 2nd Lieut. F. E. Starkey, 2nd Lieut. L. Millington, 2nd Lieut. Monoprio, 2nd Lieut. R. McLaren, Capt. D. C. Fry, 2nd Lieut. J. H. Blake, 2nd Lieut. H. S. Halsall, 2nd Lieut. P. H. Jones, Lieut. W. R. Batty, Lieut. E. W. Bigland, 2nd Lieut. A. C. Styles, 2nd Lieut. G. G. Earl, Lieut. S. G. Hewitt, 2nd Lieut. E. Billington, 2nd Lieut. E. F. Thurgood, 2nd Lieut. F. R. Flynn, Lieut. P. Forrester, 2nd Lieut. H. D. Ryalls, Lieut. T. Hare; Second Row (sitting), left to right: Lieut. E. A. Goodwin, Lieut. and Quartermaster H. Halsall, 2nd Lieut. J. D. Holgson, Capt. J. C. Bowe, Capt. G. Playfer, Lieut.-Col. C. E. Earle, Capt. and Adjut. W. F. Austin, Capt. L. I. L. Ferguson, Capt. C. Johnson, Capt. D. Burnett, 2nd Lieut. L. H. Wray; Front Row (on ground), left to right: 2nd Lieut. S. G. Bowe, 2nd Lieut. J. R. Dovener. The Bantams are more than justifying the opinion of the "B.M.J.," and are turning out very smart soldiers.—[Photo. by Bassano.]



FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: XIX.—THE 16TH BATTALION (2ND BIRKENHEAD) OF THE CHESHIRE REGIMENT—BANTAMS.

The illustrations on this page show a battalion of Bantams of Kitchener's Army at work. In No. 1, they are practising a most realistic bayonet-attack against the "enemy," who have leapt out of their trenches to stop the advance. In No. 2, rifles are being inspected before a musketry drill on the sea front at Meols, Cheshire. No. 3 shows Swedish drill on the sea-shore. In No. 4 Bantams are seen

intimately interested in fruit-tarts. In the fifth photograph some of the men are seen trench-digging in the sand-pits. No. 6 shows the Battalion's Mascots, a bantam cock and hen. It was in November of last year that the first Birkenhead "Bantam" Battalion was formed, of men between 5 foot and 5 ft. 3 in.; now the 2nd Birkenhead Battalion is very much in being.—[Photos, by S. and G.]